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**IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.**

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**BANK ROBBERIES PREVENTED**

BY

**NEWELL'S PATENT  
PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.**

Ineffectual attempts to Pick and Explode it with Gunpowder.

**CERTIFICATES FROM BANKERS,**

AND OTHERS,

**SHOWING IT TO BE THE BEST LOCK EVER INVENTED.**

TRANSLATION OF THE REPORT OF THE

NATIONAL MECHANIC INSTITUTE, VIENNA, LOWER AUSTRIA,

ALSO,

**Report of a Special Committee**

OF THE

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.**

**BANK ROBBERIES, &c., &c.**

**DAY & NEWELL, PROPRIETORS,**

589 BROADWAY.

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**NEW YORK:**

**S. W. BENEDICT, No. 16 SPRUCE STREET.**

**1850.**





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NEW YORK :

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1850.



## NEWELL'S PARAUPTIC BANK LOCK.

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THIS Lock is one of the most perfect combinations of mechanical skill ever presented to the public, possessing all the requisites for perfect security against burglars ; and the improvements introduced within the last three years prevent the possibility of its getting out of order.

It is susceptible of millions of changes, or different ways of locking. By simply changing the position of the bits in the key, an entire new lock is formed, thereby making it perfectly secure, against even the maker of the Lock.

It cannot be picked, as will be seen by referring to the certificate on page —, showing that during the last six years the most determined and skillful locksmiths and pick-locks in the country have repeatedly failed in their attempts, with the offer of \$500, as a reward, if they could open the Lock.

The reward of \$1000 is now offered, and the world with all its combined art, skill, and genius, is challenged to pick, or form a false key to open it.

It cannot be exploded with gunpowder, or cotton (see page 8),<sup>2</sup> the lock being so constructed that its safety cannot be affected by any force applied in the key-hole.

It has been placed in competition with all Locks of any note, at the different Fairs held in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and in every instance taken the highest premium, having received two Gold Medals and two Diplomas from the Charitable Mechanics Association, Boston, one silver medal from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, one gold, and two silver medals from the Fair of the American Institute, New

York, and the highest premium from the Maryland Institute, Baltimore.

The high and well-deserved character it sustained through this country has been extended across the Atlantic. The Bank of England have placed it upon their vault, thereby giving it the preference to all English Locks.

It has been exhibited at the National Mechanic Institute, Vienna, Lower Austria, and there laid before an investigating committee of their most skillful mechanics. We have been favored with a very able and flattering report from the officers of that Institution (see page 21), awarding our Lock the highest premium (a gold medal), and pronouncing it on the other side of the Atlantic, what it is, in reality, here, the *ne-plus-ultra* of all Locks.

It is now in use on almost all our principal Banking Institutions, as may be seen from the following pages, and the demand for it is daily increasing.

We have in our possession certificates of having picked and opened most of the Locks of other manufactures now in use, which will be shown at any time to Bank Officers, but we do not deem it advisable to publish them for the benefit of burglars.

## CERTIFICATES OF THE UNYIELDING SECURITY OF THE PARAUPTIC LOCK.

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### TEST IN ST. LOUIS.

We hereby certify that we have on the door of our vault a lock manufactured by Mr. Lewis, of this city, and recommended to us by Mr. McMurray, as one of his best and safest Locks. At the request of Mr. McMurray and ourselves, for the purpose of testing its security, Mr. A. C. Hobbs, agent for NEWELL'S PATENT PARAUPTIC BANK LOCK, consented to try to pick it. We further certify that Mr. Hobbs did pick and open the above named Lock, which was on the door of our vault, without the use of the key, or the least injury to the same, he never having seen the interior of the Lock. We therefore purchased one of DAY & NEWELL'S Locks to make our vault secure. After purchasing the Lock from Mr. Hobbs we were informed by Mr. McMurray that that Lock could also be picked. Mr. Hobbs immediately offered a reward of \$500, placing the money in our hands, to be paid to any one who could succeed in picking or throwing back the bolt of his Lock without the true key. Mr. Lewis, the maker of the Lock picked by Mr. Hobbs, wishing to try his skill, and, if possible, earn the \$500, Mr. Hobbs brought to our office a duplicate to the Lock sold to us, after allowing Mr. Lewis to examine the interior of the Lock as long as he wished, secured it to a stand made for the purpose, the same as it would be on a door, and placed it in a room where Mr. Lewis had uninterrupted possession, allowing him every facility for picking the lock if it were possible for him to do it. After having it for upward of thirty days, that being the time agreed upon in which he was to pick the Lock, or acknowledge his inability, not succeeding in picking it, he thereby acknowledged the impossibility of picking the Lock. We have therefore the most unlimited confidence in its security.

PAGE & BACON.

We hereby certify that we saw the Lock above mentioned, placed in a room and locked by Mr. Hobbs, and that Mr. Lewis, a locksmith of this city, did, for the space of upward of thirty days, have access to, and did operate on and try to pick the same, without success. We further certify that every facility was given him to open the Lock that could be obtained without the possession of the true key.

St. Louis, June 8, 1849.

J. H. ALEXANDER.  
A. BREWSTER.

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### TEST IN BOSTON.

By the special request of the Bankers in Boston, who held a meeting (collectively), to take into consideration what



measures they should adopt to test the security of our Bank Lock, we deposited in the *State Bank, Boston*, Five Hundred Dollars, as a reward to any who might succeed in picking it; giving the operating party one week to operate, and two days to examine the Lock, previous to their operations. It is proper to state, that the Bankers in Boston selected the most *ingenious, skillful and determined artisans* for this experiment; and the following certificate from the President of the *State Bank, Boston*, will show how far their efforts to *pick our Lock* were successful:—

STATE BANK, BOSTON.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors :

The Committee appointed at the special meeting of the Directors, on the 8th inst., in relation to a request to deposit \$500 with the Cashier of this Bank, to be paid to any person who might succeed, in a given time, in picking one of DAY & NEWELL'S Bank Locks, *Report* :—

That the deposit of \$500 was made by DAY & NEWELL'S agent; and Mr. Henry Smith, then here, the agent of Wadsworth & Smith, now proprietors of Andrew's Patent Bank Lock, notified thereof: That, after some preliminary communications with Mr. Smith and Mr. Edwards, of the firm of Thayer & Edwards, locksmiths and agents here, it was finally agreed, on the 15th inst., that Mr. Jones should bring to the Bank one of DAY, NEWELL & DAY'S Patent Bank Locks, to be examined by two machinists for two afternoons, after which it was to be placed on an iron chest, and locked by your Committee, in whose hands the key was to remain during the trial; the key to be used at the discretion of the Committee, in unlocking and locking the door, without the knowledge of either of the other parties; but in doing so no alteration of the combination or form of the key was to be made during the process of trial. The operating party to leave \$200 in the hands of the Cashier, to be paid to DAY & NEWELL'S agent for the Lock, in case it should be injured in the process, and the Lock in such case to be given up to the party making the trial. The examination and trial to end on Friday, 24th inst., at twelve o'clock, M.

That, in pursuance of this understanding, said agent brought into the Bank one of the aforesaid Locks, and after a thorough and satisfactory examination by the operating party, the Lock was affixed, to their satisfaction and that of your Committee, to the door of the iron safe or chest furnished by the operating party for the purpose, and every facility and accommodation given by your Committee to the operating party. That, after trying, to the satisfaction of the operating party, until toward the close of the time limited, in the forenoon of the 24th inst., Messrs. Edwards & Smith notified the President that they declined any further operations upon the Lock; that the experiments they had made had been unsuccessful, and that they had no time left to prosecute any new ones. Whereupon, the \$500 deposited by said agent has been returned to him, and, the Lock not having been injured, the \$200 deposited by Mr. Smith has been returned to him.

Which is respectfully submitted, per order,  
(Signed) SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM.

## TESTS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22d, 1848.

I hereby certify, that in accordance with a challenge given by Messrs. DAY & NEWELL in the fall of 1844, offering a reward of \$500, to any person that should succeed in opening one of their PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCKS, *with the true key*, the bits being thrown into pi, I did secure one of the above-named Locks on a box, and placed the same in the room of the American Institute—and that I did lock the Lock and leave the key fore the use of the person trying to open the same—and that William Hall, of Boston, and others, did, for several successive days operate on, and try to open the same, without success.

JOHN MORTIMER McLAUGHLIN.

After the trial referred to in the above certificate, we placed one of our Locks on a Safe, to remain in the Repository of the American Institute, offering the reward of \$500 to any one that could open it. The reward has not yet been claimed, as the following certificate will show.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New York, May 17, 1847.

MESSRS. DAY & NEWELL placed one of their PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCKS upon a safe in the Repository of the American Institute, in October 1845, with a challenge of \$500, to any person who would pick and open the same—the challenge has not been accepted. We have had the above mentioned Lock in constant use since that time, and it has always been in perfect order.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Clerk.

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INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPTS AT ROBBERY.—No less than two attempts have been made within the last four weeks to effect an entrance into the store of Messrs. P. A. & J. Curtis, 96 John street, by a fruitless endeavor to *pick* the lock on the outer door of the store in question, and as the burglars have been signally defeated on each occasion in accomplishing their purpose, they are informed by these gentlemen that the Lock which would not yield to their skill and desire is NEWELL'S PATENT PARAUTOPTIC LOCK, and if money be the object in getting through it, it may be obtained in a more honorable way—if a possibility *exists* that the *Parautoptic Lock* can be opened in any other manner than with the *true key* which locks it—by calling on Mr. Newell, the inventor, 589 Broadway, who will give every information respecting the construction of his lock, and every facility to aid them in the attempt to pick it, and if successful, some hundreds of dollars as a reward for their trouble.—*Tribune*.

Daring attempts have been made to rob the following named Banks, while using our justly celebrated Locks, they, in every instance, proving true to their trust.

The FULTON BANK,	New York.
" SEVENTH WARD BANK,	"
" BROADWAY BANK,	"
" OGDENSBURG BANK,	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
" RUTLAND BANK,	Rutland, Vt.
" HOUSATONIC BANK,	Stockbridge, Mass.

And probably many others where the robbers left no traces.

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### CERTIFICATES SHOWING THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF EXPLODING THE PARAUTOPTIC LOCK WITH GUNPOWDER.

**BANK LOCKS AND GUNPOWDER.**—A story having gone abroad that the Bank Lock known as DAY & NEWELL'S 'PATENT PARAUTOPTIC' was exposed to destruction by means of gunpowder, or at least could be so injured thereby as to render it unfit for further use, the proprietors requested our attention to the experiment of thoroughly charging one of their Bank Locks with powder, driving a tight plug over it, and exploding it by means of a slow match, we locking it before the experiment and unlocking it directly after. The lock did not seem to be injured in the least by the explosion, but worked as readily and easily after as before. We are satisfied that no charge of gunpowder can destroy this Lock.—*New York Tribune, January 25.*

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One of NEWELL'S PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCKS was exhibited to us yesterday, that we might witness its power to resist the explosive force of gunpowder, inserted through its key-hole. The Lock, firmly attached, was filled with powder through the key-hole, which was then plugged up, and the powder exploded by means of a slow match. A careful examination of the lock immediately thereafter showed that it had received no damage, and the bolt was turned, by means of the key, backward and forward with as much freedom as before the experiment. Indeed, such is the construction of the Lock that it is impossible to injure it by exploding within it all the powder it is capable of containing, which, taken in connection with the fact that it cannot be picked, gives to it as great a degree of security as can, by this means, be attained.—*New York Courier & Enquirer, January 24.*

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**POWDER-PROOF LOCK.**—Charge, denial, rejoinder, and sur-rejoinder have been the order of the day among the lockmakers for the last five years, and especially on the gunpowder question. Without stepping into the controversial arena, we will merely state a plain fact, viz :—that we have had ocular proof of the impossibility of injuring DAY & NEWELL'S PATENT PARAUTOPTIC by the application of powder. We have seen one of these Locks charged to the muzzle, and the charge plugged into the lock, and exploded by a slow match. Not the slightest effect was produced upon the mechanism, which worked as well after as before the experiment, although the concussion had been tremendous. The Lock is so constructed that a portion of it yields to the explosive force of the powder. From the result of an experiment made in our office, we do not hesitate to say that the Lock is absolutely powder-proof.—*The Times and Messenger, January 27.*



**BANK AND STORE LOCK.**—We saw yesterday one of the PATENT PARAUTOPTIC LOCKS of DAY & NEWELL, which, we are told, it is impossible to pick, tested with gunpowder to show at the same time that it cannot be exploded. The Lock was completely filled with powder, plugged tightly at the key-hole, and set on fire by a slow match. The explosion created a slight report, but did no damage to the lock, as we were satisfied by a subsequent examination. It worked as easily after the explosion as it had done before, and seemed to be, in every respect, just as perfect.—*Evening Post, January 25.*

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**DAY AND NEWELL'S BANK LOCKS.**—We were yesterday witnesses of a very interesting experiment upon one of NEWELL'S PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCKS. This Lock has been in use now several years, and notwithstanding large rewards have, at various times, been offered for that purpose, it has never yet been picked, although the most experienced and scientific mechanics in the country have tried their skill upon it. This Lock has recently been improved by Mr. Newell, so as to render it uninjured by the action of gunpowder, and rendering it a perfect impossibility for burglars to destroy the lock by this usually sure resort. The experiment of blowing up one of these locks was performed in our office by Mr. Bellamy. Mr. Bellamy inserted in the key-hole sufficient powder for a large gun-charge—(the construction of the lock prohibits the introduction of a large quantity into the chamber)—and having rammed it tightly down, and plugged up the key-hole, the charge was fired with a match. The explosion was about as loud as the report of a pistol shot, blowing out the plug, but leaving the lock totally uninjured. One reason of the powerlessness of gunpowder in the chamber of this lock is, that a piece of the lock-frame is so constructed as to blow out when the powder explodes, and the strength of the powder wastes itself through the aperture thus made, while the lock is no more injured than a gun or pistol would be by an ordinary discharge. The piece can be again placed in the aperture, and the lock is as perfect as ever, only turning slightly stiffer than previous to the discharge. From what we saw with our own eyes, we should judge that these Parautoptic Locks, as manufactured by Day & Newell, 589 Broadway, are the NE PLUS ULTRA of bank locks, and have reached that perfection, when they can neither be picked nor blown off the door. This desideratum having been obtained, what more could be required?—*Morning Express, January 30.*

## CERTIFICATES

In favor of the Parautoptic Lock, from a portion of the Bankers in different parts of the country, that have used it, showing what importance those who understand its advantages attach to it.

### NEW YORK CITY.

The Bank of the State of New York has used Newell's Patent *Bank Lock* some two years. It has not been out of order; and I have entire confidence in its security.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

NEW YORK, March 6th, 1848.

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Bank of Commerce, NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1846.

We have used the Patent Parautoptic Bank Lock for the last fourteen months with entire satisfaction, it never having been out of order. We have no reason to doubt its security.

G. CURTIS,  
Cashier Bank of Commerce, N. Y.

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The Mechanics' Bank has also used the above named lock for the last two or three years with entire satisfaction, and it has never been out of order.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

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The Chemical Bank has also used the Parautoptic Lock for about two years, and concur in the opinion of Cashier Edmonds.

J. B. DESDOITY, Cashier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1846.

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The North River Bank has also used the above named lock for about eighteen months with entire satisfaction. It has never been out of order.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1846.

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The Fulton Bank has also used the above described lock for the period of one year; it has not been out of order, and I have entire confidence in its security.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1846.

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NEW YORK, March 1, 1847.

SIR:—We have this day purchased of N. Allen one of the Patent Parautoptic Bank Locks, believing it to be the best lock now in use.

B. F. WHEELRIGHT,  
President Greenwich Bank.

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The Leather Manufacturers' Bank have purchased and now use one of Newell's Patent Parautoptic Locks.

E. PLATT, Cashier.



## SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW YORK.

We have had one of Messrs. Day, Newell & Day's Locks in use for a number of years, and have the fullest confidence in the security of the same.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's Bank have used one of Newell's Patent Locks on the door of their vaults for four months with entire satisfaction, and I have full confidence in its security.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1848.

## Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

NEW YORK, March 2d, 1848.

This Company have four of the Patent Parautoptic Locks, purchased of Mr. N. Allen, which have been in use on their vaults in this city, and at their Pay Offices for about six months, and which have worked well, and given entire satisfaction.

I have no hesitation in recommending them as being perfectly secure, and not liable to get out of order.

J. N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, June 26, 1847.

*Messrs. Day & Newell,—*

GENTS.:—I have your favor of yesterday, inquiring whether the Parautoptic Lock placed by you on the door of the Bank, in the fall or winter of 1845, had at any time been out of order. In reply, it gives me pleasure to state, that it has not at any time been out of order, but on the contrary has worked to our entire satisfaction.

Respectfully yours,

N. G. OGDEN, Cashier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1846.

The Bank for Savings, in Chambers street, has had the Patent Parautoptic Locks on the vault of the Bank for nearly two years. They have never been out of order. We have confidence in them.

C. CONNER, Acc't.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings, No. 82 Wall Street, have in use one of Newell's Patent Locks, which has, thus far, given entire satisfaction.

BENJ. STRONG, President.

March 2d, 1848.

*Certificate from William B. Astor.*

NEW YORK, February 29, 1848.

This may certify, that I purchased some two years since of Messrs. Day and Newell, one of Newell's Patent Bank Locks for my Iron Safe, which has been in constant use ever since, and has operated to my satisfaction by keeping in perfect order, and I have implicit confidence in its security.

WM. B. ASTOR.

*Certificate from Wells & Co.'s Express.*

NEW YORK, February 29th, 1848.

This may certify, that we purchased in March, 1846, of Messrs. Day &

Newell, *six Patent Parautoptic Bank Locks* for our Express Chests and Safes, and we cordially bear testimony to their perfect operation in always keeping in order to our entire satisfaction, and further, we believe, their *security to be positive and absolute.*

WELLS & Co., 10 Wall.

We have used the above Lock for the period of six months. It has not been out of order, and it merits our entire satisfaction.

P. HARMONY, NEPHEWS & Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17th, 1846.

We have now in use one of Mr. Newell's Patent Parautoptic Bank Locks, which we had put on our safe, better than two years since. It has never been out of order, and we have every confidence in its security.

SMITH & DARROW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1846.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1846.

I have now in use three of the Parautoptic Locks on my store and vault, and prefer them to any I have ever seen or heard of, on account of their perfect security, and keeping always in the most desirable order.

C. D. W. LILLIENDAHL,  
133 William street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1846.

We have now in use one of the Patent Parautoptic Bank Locks which we have had about six months, and we have every confidence in it, and it has never been out of order.

JOHNSON, LAMPHEAR & HASSEY,  
203 Broadway.

We have now in use three of the Parautoptic Locks on our stores and vaults, and have every confidence in their security, and have given them the preference, after making a careful examination of other locks.

A. B. & D. SANDS,  
100 Fulton, corner of William street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1846.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1846.

I had one of the Patent Parautoptic Locks put upon my safe some six months since. It has never been out of order, and I believe it impossible to pick it.

EDWIN JAQUET, 62 Liberty street.

NEW YORK, 10th mo. 30, 1846.

We have now in use on our store in William street, Newell's Parautoptic Lock, which has never been out of order. We consider it decidedly the most safe and perfect lock we have ever seen.

FIELD & MERRITT,  
131 William street.

NEW YORK STATE BANK OF GENEVA, April 18, 1846.

This Bank has this day had one of Newell's Parautoptic Locks put on

the vault door, having become satisfied by information from New York that it is the greatest protection against burglars that can be obtained.

C. A. COOK, President.

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CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, April 4, 1848.

*To whom it may concern :*

This is to certify and make known, that we have purchased this day, and placed on the main door of the vault of the Bank, one of NEWELL'S PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCKS, for which we paid \$250, believing it to embrace positive and absolute security against burglars.

Since purchasing the above lock, we have purchased another of the same kind, for the use of the outer door of the Bank.

R. STRONG, *Cashier*.

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*To whom it may concern :* New York, March 1, 1848.

We purchased, and have now in daily use, two of NEWELL'S PATENT PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCKS, on our vault, which have given us entire satisfaction, and in which we feel great confidence.

NEVINS, TOWNSEND & CO.

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## RHODE ISLAND.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Providence.

S. D. HOLMES, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—If your Bank should want to purchase a Bank Lock for your vaults, you cannot do better than to get one of DAY & NEWELL'S—we have one in our vaults, and it is the only Lock in which I have any confidence.

Respectfully,

H. E. HUDSON, *Cashier*.

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GLOBE BANK, Providence.

This may certify that the Globe Bank has in use one of DAY & NEWELL'S PATENT BANK LOCKS on the door of the vault, and are well satisfied with the same, and believe it the only safe Lock now in use. Before purchasing this Lock, our whole confidence was in Andrews' Combination Lock, but since so many of Andrews' Locks and *Andrews' Improved Locks* have been picked, we have lost all confidence in them.

JOHN L. NOYES, *Cashier*.

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NATIONAL BANK, Providence.

I agree with Mr. Noyes in the above statement.

E. BROWN, *Cashier*.

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SMITHFIELD EXCHANGE BANK.

Having examined one of DAY & NEWELL'S LOCKS, with accompanying certificates from officers of different Banks, who have proved the inefficiency of their former Locks, by having them picked by the agents of said DAY & NEWELL, and feeling insecure in our own, we have adopted the better policy, by the purchase of one of said Locks, and now have it on our vault.

A. S. WINSER, *Cashier*.



VILLAGE BANK, Slatersville.

This may certify that the Directors of this Bank having examined the various Locks exhibited by Mr. Allen, associated with Messrs. DAY & NEWELL, manufacturers of Patent Locks, New York, and having confidence in the statements made, and the recommendations presented by him, have purchased two of said Locks for the use of this Bank.

Yours, &c.,

H. S. MANSFIELD, Jr. *Cashier.*

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## PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1847.

D. BYRNES, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—We had, until recently, rested content under the security which our vault Locks, as we considered, afforded us; but an agent of DAY & NEWELL of New York convinced us they were not safe, having, with our permission, successfully opened them. In consequence of this, we have purchased and had put on one of NEWELL'S PARAUPTIC LOCKS, which we believe cannot be picked by any man living.

No Bank, I think, is safe with any of the common locks.

Yours, truly,

J. B. TREVOR, *Cashier.*

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EXCHANGE OFFICE OF N. HOLMES & SON, Pittsburgh, Feb. 10, 1845.

This is to certify, that we have had in use for the last nine months one of DAY & NEWELL'S PATENT BANK LOCKS, which gives entire satisfaction. We believe it to combine great strength and security, and have no hesitation in saying, that it is constructed upon principles that render it secure even against the inventor or maker.

Mr. Allen has sold some three or four other Locks in this place, to the Brokers and the Exchange Bank.

N. HOLMES & SON.

Per T. R. Holmes.

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PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1845.

This is to certify, that we have carefully examined DAY & NEWELL'S PATENT BANK LOCK; we hazard nothing in saying, that it is constructed on principles that render it safe, not only against the inventor and maker, but against the most ingenious burglar. It combines great strength and security, and we have no hesitation in saying, that it is the safest and best Lock we have ever seen, and shall recommend it to such as purchase our safes hereafter.

CONSTABLE, BURKE, & Co.,

Fire Proof Safe, Vault, Door and Safe Lock Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BANK, CHAMBERSBURG, May 17, 1848.

Dear Sir:—This will be handed you by Mr. A. C. Hobbs, a most accomplished lock-picker, although no burglar.

If you will permit him, he will walk into your vault about as readily as he did into ours, by the use of his own tools merely, without looking at your keys.

This gentleman is the agent of Mr. R. NEWELL, the patentee of the

*Parautoptic Bank Lock*, which, in my opinion, furnishes the only protection against the skill of the scientific burglar.

Our directors, as well as myself, supposed that our locks effectually secured us from robbery; but after seeing Mr. Hobbs open them all in the course of little more than half an hour, they *unanimously* resolved to purchase one of Mr. NEWELL'S Locks.

Very respectfully,

JAMES SEELEY, *Cashier*.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Esq., *Cashier*, Gettysburgh.

YORK BANK, April 17, 1848.

J. BIER, Esq., *President*:

Dear Sir:—Having long since lost confidence in the Andrews' Combination Lock, our board has procured from Mr. Hobbs one of DAY & NEWELL'S PARAUTOPTIC Locks, on which, after much inquiry, they think reliance may be placed. Should your board think you require additional security of this kind, it may be worth your while to examine the Locks Mr. Hobbs has with him.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL WAGNER, *Cashier*.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1848.

C. BACHMAN, Esq., *Cashier*, Lancaster Bank,

Dear Sir:—This will be handed you by Mr. A. C. Hobbs, the agent of DAY & NEWELL'S PATENT Locks. We have had one of these Locks on our Safe for some months, and consider it as safe and as perfect as can be made, and believe it impossible for any one to pick it. Should you think proper to patronize him, we think you can do so with safety, or any of your friends.

Yours, sincerely,

LUDLOW BEEBE & Co.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, }  
WASHINGTON, February 22, 1850. }

WE hereby certify that Mr. H. C. Jones sold to the Department one of his best large Patent Combination Locks, which was placed on one of the doors of the money vault in this office. Mr. Jones seemed confident that it was impossible for his said lock to be picked, and said many things to prove his confidence in its perfect security. Having become satisfied that Mr. Jones's Combination Lock had been picked in New York and elsewhere, we lost confidence in the one of his on the vault door, which we reported to the Treasurer. The Department authorized the purchase of a Lock exhibited by Mr. A. C. Hobbs, agent for "DAY & NEWELL'S PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK." After the same had been carefully examined by some of our most skillful and competent mechanics, it was put upon the vault door, in the place before occupied by Mr. Jones's Combination Lock.

We further certify that Mr. A. C. Hobbs did, without having seen the key or interior, pick and open the said Jones's Lock, without the least injury to the same.

WILLIAM D. NUTT,  
JAMES MOORE.



WASHINGTON CITY, February 23, 1850.

My intimate personal knowledge of Messrs. Nutt and Moore, who have signed the preceding Certificate, enables me to express the opinion that perfect confidence may be given to their certificate.

WILLIAM SELDON, *T. U. S.*

BANK OF WASHINGTON, February 11, 1850.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Hobbs, the bearer of this, has a Bank Lock which he wishes to show to you.

We have had one of his Locks put on our vault, believing it to afford better security than any other Lock that has come under our notice.

Respectfully, Yours,

JAMES ADAMS.

W. C. PAGE, Esq.

## MARYLAND.

BANK OF BALTIMORE, October 7, 1848.

THOMAS FRANKLIN, Esq., *Cashier*, Annapolis:

Dear Sir:—This will be handed to you by Mr. A. C. Hobbs, the agent of Messrs. DAY & NEWELL, the celebrated Bank Lock Manufacturers, of New York. Some months ago Mr. Hobbs put one of his Patent Locks on our vault, and so far we have every reason to be entirely satisfied with it, and believe it to be the best security we can have against burglars.

Should your bank have occasion for one, I would recommend this to you, and I am sure Mr. Hobbs will take pleasure in explaining its merits to you.

Very respectfully, Yours,

C. C. JAMISON, *Cashier*.

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' BANK, June 7, 1848.

MR. MEEKLE:—Mr. Hobbs, who presents this, is agent for the sale of DAY & NEWELL'S LOCKS. He has satisfied me that Andrews' Lock is not safe, by his opening it in a short time; and upon examining his lock I am convinced that it is perfectly safe, as all the objections to Andrews' Locks are obviated in his. I will take one of his.

T. B. RUTTER, *Cashier*.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK OF BALTIMORE, Oct. 13, 1848.

HENRY SCHLY, Esq., *Cashier*:

Dear Sir:—This will be handed you by Mr. Hobbs, the agent for the sale of NEWELL'S PATENT LOCK. He visits your city in hopes of selling to the Banks a Lock each. Our Board was so pleased with it, that we purchased one from him.

I am, very respectfully,

TRUMAN CROSS, *Cashier*.

HAGARSTOWN BANK, May 31, 1848.

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to introduce you to Mr. A. C. Hobbs, agent of Mr. R. NEWELL, the patentee of the Combination Bank Lock.

After a close examination of the same, our Board, deeming it so superior, and, in their belief, beyond the art of any burglar to pick the same,

as to induce them to have one put on their money vault. After you have examined the same, I think you will agree with me, in its being a very superior Lock.

Very respectfully, Yours,

CLIE BEATTY, *Cashier.*

J. VAN LEAN, Esq., *Cashier.*

## VIRGINIA.

MERCHANTS AND COUNTY BANK, WHEELING, Nov. 26th, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR—Although this Bank has in use one of Andrews' Combination Locks, the Directors, after a critical examination, have this day authorized, for greater security, the purchase of one of DAY & NEWELL'S "PATENT PERMUTATION LOCKS," which appears to be admirably adapted to prevent all attempts of burglars. I am in much haste, Yours truly,

S. BRADY.

S. P. BISHOP, Esq.

BRANCH EXCHANGE BANK OF VA., PETERSBURG.

This Bank has used with entire satisfaction, for the last twelve months, one of DAY & NEWELL'S PATENT LOCKS, and I believe it to combine great strength and security.

P. DUSKEW, *Cashier.*

OFFICE EXCHANGE BANK OF Va., RICHMOND, March 18, 1850.

W. SOUTHGATE, Esq., *Cashier.*

DEAR SIR—This will be handed to you by Mr. A. C. Hobbs, who is DAY & NEWELL'S Agent for the sale of their Bank Locks. He has satisfied me by certificates and by taking his Lock to pieces, of its superiority over any other Bank Locks that I have any knowledge of, and we have purchased two from him. Yours very respectfully,

W. P. STROTHER, *Cashier.*

BRANCH FARMERS BANK OF VA., ALEXANDRIA, March 2, 1850.

DEAR SIR—Allow me to introduce to you Mr. A. C. Hobbs, the bearer of this, who is the Agent for the sale of DAY & NEWELL'S PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK, which he will take pleasure in showing—and a very ingenious Lock it is. We have bought one of him, and placed it on our Vault-door, having on it already one of Andrews' Combination Locks, deeming his more safe.

W. C. PAGE, *Cashier.*

A. GOODWIN, Esq.,

*Cashier* Branch Farmers Bank, Fredericksburg.

OFFICE EXCHANGE BANK OF Va., ALEXANDRIA, March 2, 1850.

W. P. STROTHER, Esq., *Cashier:*

DEAR SIR—This will be handed to you by Mr. A. C. Hobbs, Agent for DAY & NEWELL'S LOCK. We have been using Andrews' Lock, which, for some time past, gave us trouble, and for the last few months, of no use.

Mr. Hobbs satisfied us he could pick Andrews' Lock, and as we were pleased with the one exhibited, I purchased of Mr. H. his Lock, and have it in use.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN HOFF, *Cashier.*

## OHIO.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & T. Co., CINCINNATI, April 6, 1844.

This Company have this day purchased of Mr. N. Allen, one of DAY & NEWELL'S PERMUTATION LOCKS, and placed the same upon the door of its vaults, under the belief that it affords as sure protection against burglars as any other lock within their knowledge. There is now upon the door of our vault, the Lock above named, and one of the manufacture of Shawk & Co. of this city.

CHARLES STETSON, President.

BANK OF XENIA, Feb. 28, 1845.

For more than six months, this Bank has used one of DAY & NEWELL'S IMPROVED BANK LOCKS. I am well satisfied with its performance, and feel warranted in recommending their Improved Locks to the public. I have never examined any other description of Locks which I regard as entirely safe, and proof against Picks and False Keys.

E. F. DRAKE, Cashier.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Smith, Esq., of Newark, Ohio, to General H. Lawrence, Cashier of Circleville Bank, Ohio.

NEWARK, Feb. 20, 1845.

GEN. H. LAWRENCE, Cashier :

DEAR SIR—The bearer, Mr. Nahum Allen, called at our office and showed me one of DAY & NEWELL'S PATENT LOCKS, which I examined and think to be very safe and secure against being picked or opened by false keys, and should think it more safe than any other lock I have ever seen. Should you deem the Lock you now have to your vault, unsafe, it might be policy to arrange with Mr. Allen for one. Should the Directors think it advisable to purchase one, you will, of course look to that subject.

Yours with respect,

JOSEPH SMITH.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 19, 1845.

We have this day purchased of Mr. Allen, agent for DAY & NEWELL, one of DAY & NEWELL'S PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCKS, which we think combines advantages greater than any lock we have examined, and have the same on our vaults.

M. D. WHEELER & CO.

CINCINNATI, April 5, 1844.

MESSRS. MASSOL & Co. :

GENTS.—We have purchased of Mr. Allen, the bearer, one of DAY & NEWELL'S "PERMUTATION BANK LOCKS," and we believe they are perfectly secure against being picked, at least so far as we can judge.

Yours truly,

T. S. GOODMAN & CO.

We have this day purchased a Lock of the above kind and concur in the above.

S. P. BISHOP.

A. J. SMITH'S BANKING OFFICE, NEWARK, OHIO, Feb. 21, 1845.

Mr. N. Allen, of New York City, agent for Messrs. DAY & NEWELL, now at this place, has exhibited several of their PATENT LOCKS to me, and being entirely satisfied of their superiority to any description of locks I had ever seen, I have purchased one of them for my safe.

A. J. SMITH.



COLUMBUS, Feb. 28, 1845.

I have this day purchased from Mr. Allen one of DAY & NEWELL's best "PERMUTATION BANK LOCKS," believing it to be the best Lock now in use.  
J. S. WHITEHILL, Secretary of State.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, COLUMBUS, Feb. 28, 1845.

I hereby certify, after a very careful examination of the article :—I have purchased of Mr. Nahum Allen, agent, two of DAY & NEWELL's best PARAUTOPTIC PERMUTATION BANK LOCKS, one for the use of this Institution, and the other for a neighboring bank. This Institution had upon its vault one of Shawk's of Cincinnati best Combination Locks, but being of the opinion that it could be picked or opened by false keys, we have now added one of Day & Newell's, which, in our opinion, affords entire security against burglars.

THOS. MOODIE, Cashier.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 27, 1845.

After much examination, I have purchased and placed upon the vault of my Banking House, late the property of the Franklin Bank of Columbus, the large Lock (represented by the agent, N. Allen, as one of the best kind), made by DAY & NEWELL, and called the PATENT PARAUTOPTIC PERMUTATION BANK LOCK. I believe it to be the safest Lock extant, or I would not have purchased it.

W. B. HUBBARD.

## INDIANA.

BRANCH BANK, Madison, March 7, 1845.

H. K. HOBBS, Esq., *Cashier* :

Sir :—After examination of DAY & NEWELL's BANK LOCK, our Board have this day purchased one of Mr. Allen, agent of D. & N., by whom this will be handed to you, and who will give a sufficient guarantee, should you conclude to buy one for your branch. The State Bank has had a Lock of this kind in use for some months past, and I am satisfied it is the best description of Bank Lock used.

S. M. MOORE, *Cashier*.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Laurenceburg Branch, March 8, 1845.

I have this day purchased of Mr. Allen one of DAY & NEWELL's PATENT BANK LOCKS, being satisfied of their superiority over those of Shawk's, which we have, heretofore, had on our vault, in the use of which we have ever felt safe, until convinced by Mr. Allen of their insecurity. The one purchased of Mr. Allen, I am fully convinced, is proof against any means that may be used to enter it, except the proper key.

H. K. HOBBS, *Cashier*.

## KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, April 27, 1844.

Mr. N. Allen of New York, agent for DAY & NEWELL, has exhibited in this city three varieties of their PATENT LOCKS, and being assured that these Locks combine more strength and security than any I have ever

seen, the Directors of this Institution have been induced to purchase one of the Permutation principle, which is now on one of our vault doors, and, as I think, furnishes as much security as human skill can afford.

G. W. MERRIWETHER, *President.*

LOUISVILLE, April 20, 1844.

MR. DANFORTH, *Sec'y N. A. Insurance Co.:*

Dear Sir:—This will be handed you by Mr. Allen, who is agent for Messrs. DAY, NEWELL & DAY of New York, who are manufacturers of the best *Bank Locks* in the country. We have purchased one from Mr. A. to *lock up* "Shawk's" Lock, in which we have heretofore put dependence, our *faith* having evaporated. We would recommend you to make yourself secure

Respectfully yours,

MASSOL & Co.

LOUISVILLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, March 8, 1849.

N. N. WILKINSON, Esq., *Cashier:*

Dear Sir:—This will be presented by A. C. Hobbs, Esq., agent of DAY & NEWELL, Lock manufacturers, of New York. Mr. H. visits New Orleans for the purpose of exhibiting specimens of their Locks, and of introducing their use among you.

Several years ago, this Institution purchased one of DAY & NEWELL'S Locks, and we are every way very much pleased with it. It works beautifully, never having been for a moment out of repair. As to safety, we regard it as unequaled.

Very Respectfully yours,

J. H. RHORER, Jr.

## TRANSLATION OF THE AUSTRIAN REPORT.

I. R. CONSULATE GENERALE D'AUSTRIA, }  
New-York, December 2d, 1847. }

MR. ROBERT NEWELL, *Present:*

SIR:—I have the pleasure of handing you herewith a congratulatory letter, diploma, and gold medal of the National Mechanics' Institute of Lower Austria, which I am requested to present to you as marks of the high regard entertained by the Select Council of that Institution, for your ingenuity in the invention and production of the PARAUPTIC COMBINATION Lock, which exceeds, for security and beauty of construction, all others that had ever fallen under their investigation.

I remain respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS BELMONT,

*Consul-General of Austria.*



THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF  
LOWER AUSTRIA, TO MR. NEWELL OF NEW-YORK.

The Institute of Lower Austria, at its last monthly session, has passed the unanimous resolution to award to you its Gold Medal, as an acknowledgment of the uncommon superiority of the COMBINATION Lock of your invention, and this resolution was ratified in its general convention, held on the 10th instant.

Whilst I, as President of this Institute, rejoice in seeing the services, which by this invention you have rendered to the Locksmith's art, thus appreciated and recognized, I transmit to you enclosed, the said Medal, together with the documents relating to it, at the same time availing myself of this opportunity to assure you of my esteem.

(Signed), COLLOREDO MANNSFELD.

VIENNA, May 31st, 1847.

## DIPLOMA.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF  
LOWER AUSTRIA,

*in its General Convention on May 10th, 1847, has awarded to*



MR. NEWELL, OF NEW-YORK,

*Its GOLD MEDAL, as an acknowledgment of the important services which he has rendered to the Locksmith's art, by the invention of his COMBINATION or PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.*

VIENNA, May 10th, 1847.

COLLOREDO MANNSFELD,  
*President.*

J. REUTER, *Secretary.*

## REPORT

*Of a Special Committee on the new Parautoptic Permutation Lock of the American NEWELL, made known to the Lower Austrian Institute by the Councillor, Professor Reuter, and on the motions relating to it made by the same and accepted by the Institute. Presented at the monthly meeting, April 6th, 1847, by Mr. Paul Sprenger, Aulic Councillor on public works, &c., &c.*

GENTLEMEN:—At our last monthly meeting Mr. Reuter, Aulic Councillor and Secretary of the Institute, directed your attention to a newly invented lock of Mr. NEWELL, of North America, which was represented as excelling all other changeable combination locks hitherto known, and as being without a rival.

The Special Committee which was intrusted with the examination of this lock, and of the motions made by the said Secretary, and accepted by the Institute, has conferred on me the honor of making you acquainted with the results of its investigations.

The attention of your committee was chiefly occupied with the three questions proposed by the said Aulic Councillor, in relation to the lock in question.

Firstly.—Whether the Idea of Mr. NEWELL was of any practical value for already existing and still-to-be-invented Combination Locks.

Secondly.—Whether the Idea was of sufficient importance to be published and minutely described in the transactions of the said Institute, and

Thirdly.—Whether the merits of the Inventor were of sufficient importance to entitle him to a distinction from the said Institute.

The deliberations on the first question, viz.: the newness of the Idea, and of its practical value, would of necessity enlist the particular attention of your committee, especially, since by far the greater number of its members are by their avocation called upon to be interested in the execution of all kinds of locks.

It is therefore the unanimous opinion of your committee, that the Idea of the American Parautoptic Combination Lock is entirely new and without example.

The combination locks with keys have, with few exceptions, such an arrangement that a determinate number of movable parts (the so-called combination-parts) must by the turning of the key be raised or lifted into a certain position, if it is desired to project the bolt, or, what is the same



thing, to lock it out ; consequently these parts, or, as they are technically termed, tumblers, could not be transposed or changed, from the circumstance that the key-bit was one solid piece, with various steps or notches adapted to the several tumblers, and one impression from it destroyed the security of the lock.

In order, however, to add more security to such a combination lock, and to make the key, in case it should be lost, or any counterfeit made from a wax impression, and to render it useless for an unlawful opening of the lock, another step was taken, and the key-bit was made to consist of several bits or movable parts, in such a manner that the owner of the lock was enabled to change the bits, and to form, as it were, new keys different from the former. But since the bolt of the lock can only be projected, whilst the combination parts or tumblers are in a certain position, which position depends upon the order of the bits in the key, it is evident that the owner when changing the key, must at the same time make a corresponding change in the position of the tumblers in the lock itself, before the lock can be of any use for the newly changed shape of the key, which rendered it troublesome, and impracticable for the purpose designed, from the fact that no positive change could be made in the lock, without taking it from the door, and then taking the tumblers out of the case, to change them in a suitable form for the key.

This principle of changing the lock is rarely adhered to, as few men understand the machinery of a lock sufficiently to undertake the task, and by this circumstance rendered the lock quite as insecure as the former one described.

Another step toward the perfection of combination locks consisted in this, that the key remains unaltered whilst the combination parts of the lock can, before it is locked, be brought into different positions by means of movable plates on the frame of the lock. These plates were arranged by hand to certain figures, and depended on the memory for adjustment at each time the bolt was to be locked out or in, the key operating only on the bolt, to move it back and forth when the plates were set in proper positions for the purpose, and should the owner forget the arrangement of the plates, after projecting the bolt, his key is of no use to him, and he must resort to the skill of the locksmith to gain access.

The same case may occur in the far less perfect ring-lock of Reynier, which is operated without keys, and is opened by means of the rings being turned in a particular position ; on these rings are usually stamped letters, which, by introducing some word readily suggested to the memory, thus point out the relative position of the rings.

But although in case of these ring-locks, the owner is enabled to produce a change in the rings, in such a manner that the opening of the lock can, as it were, only become possible by rightly arranging the altered position of the letters, still this lock of Reynier's does not possess that

safety and perfection which could have insured it universal application.

Mr. Crivelli, formerly professor at Milan, has given a minute description of the imperfection of ring-locks generally, in the annals of the Imperial Royal Polytechnic Institute.

It is the unanimous conviction of your committee that the American Lock of NEWELL surpasses, in the ingenuity displayed in its construction, all other locks heretofore known, and more especially in this, that the owner can, with the greatest facility, change at pleasure the interior arrangement of his lock, to a new and more complex one at every moment of his life, simply by altering the arrangement of the bits in the key, and this is accomplished without removing the lock, or any part of it from its position on the door.

Its operation is as follows:—At the closing or locking of the lock, whilst the bolt is projecting, the movable combination parts assume precisely the position prescribed to them by the key, according to the particular arrangement of its bits at the time the key is turned.

The combination parts do not consist in one set of tumblers only, such as are found in all other locks, but there are three distinct sets or component parts, fitting into each other. When the bolt is projected, it dissolves the mutual connection of the constituent pieces, and carries along with it such as are designedly attached to it, and which assume the particular positions given them by the key in its revolution. These parts are rendered permanent in their given form by means of a lever adapted for the purpose, while the parts not united with the bolt are pressed down by their springs to their original places.

If now the bolt is to be returned again, i. e. if the lock is to be unlocked, then the constituent pieces or tumblers which are in the original state must, by means of the key, be again raised into that position in which they were when the lock was closed, as otherwise the constituent parts attached to the bolt would not lock in with the former, and the bolt could not be returned. Nothing therefore but the precise key, which had locked the lock, can effect the object.

This idea in itself, considered by your committee, is as ingenious as it is new, and is accompanied by a perfection in its execution, which reflects the highest honor on Mr. NEWELL, the inventor and manufacturer of the lock.

The lock is built strong and solid, and the several parts are admirably adapted to the functions which they are designed to perform. The walls of steel or iron which separate the security parts from the tumblers, and the cylinder which revolves with the key, present formidable barriers to all descriptions of pick-locks, and render the lock a most positive and reliable security. The tumblers consist of rolled, very smooth steel plates, in which the fire-crust has not been filed away, partly in order that the lock might not need oiling, as all these parts are very smooth, and partly



that the combination pieces might not easily rust, a thing to which the adhering fire-crust is not favorable. The springs which by the turning of the key must be raised, together with the tumblers, are attached to levers, and press upon the latter at their center of gravity, in consequence of which all crowding towards either side is prevented, and the key can be turned with facility, in spite of the many combination parts which it has to raise, and the springs themselves are by their positions so little called into action, that their strength can never be impaired by use.

The lock has also another very complete arrangement in the detector-tumbler, which is attached to the cap or covering of the lock. This tumbler, on turning the key either way, closes the key-hole, and not only prevents the use of false instruments in the lock, but detects all attempts at mutilating its interior parts.

This lock is especially useful for locking Bank-vaults, Magazines, Counting-houses and Iron-safes in which valuable effects, money, or goods are to be deposited for safe-keeping. When it is considered that the bits of the key belonging to this lock can be transferred into every possible form within its limits, and since the construction of the lock admits of every combination of the slides resulting from the changes of the key, therefore the lock in question is, in every respect, deserving of the appellation given to it by the Secretary of the Institute, namely, The Universal Combination Lock; and justly so, when we consider that the ten bits attached to the key admit of three millions of permutations, and upward; consequently forming that number of different kinds of keys and locks.

If we consider further, that we need not be limited to the given bit, but that others can be applied, differing in their dimensions from the former; and again, if we consider that from every system arising from a difference in their relative dimensions, a large number of new keys differing from each other will result, and that this can be effected in a space scarcely occupying a square-inch;—then we cannot refrain from confessing that the human mind, within this small space, has shown itself to be infinitely great.

After this preliminary and general exposition, your committee can answer the three questions propounded to them the more briefly, as the locks heretofore known have all been noticed.

To question first.—On the practical value of the invention of Mr. Newell, your committee were unanimous and positive, and the principle on which it is based should be preserved.

To question second.—For this reason the committee deemed it desirable that a drawing and description of the American Lock in question should be published in the Transactions of the Institute of Lower Austria.

To question third.—With regard to the claims of the inventor, Mr. Newell, to an honorary distinction from the Institute of Lower Austria, the committee recommend that he be presented with a Diploma of honorable mention and a Gold Medal.

The members of your committee, consisting mostly of fellow-tradesmen of Mr. Newell, experience great satisfaction in the fact that it has fallen to their lot to vote to their colleague on the other side of the ocean an acknowledgment of his successful ingenuity, and they close the report, with the request that the Institute will transmit to Mr. Newell, of New York, in North America, the Diploma and Gold Medal, together with a copy of this Report, according to the motion of the Aulic Councillor and Professor Reuter.

An exact copy of the original Report as preserved in the archives of the National Mechanics' Institute of Lower Austria.

DR. SCHWARTZ.

*Assistant Secretary of the Institute.*

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## SPECIAL REPORT FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

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The Committee of the American Institute, to whom was referred the examination of NEWELL'S PARAUPTIC BANK LOCK, *Report* :—

That they have given the subject referred to them a careful and attentive investigation, and have received full and complete explanations from the inventor. They have remarked in the Lock a number of important advantages, and in particular very great improvements upon the Permutation Lock formerly submitted by him to the American Institute. Thus, while it retains the advantages of the Permutation principle, combined with the property that the act of locking sets the slides to the particular arrangement of the bits in the skeleton key, the parts thus set are completely screened from observation, from being reached by false instruments, or from being injured by any violence, not sufficient to break the Lock to pieces.

Having in the course of their inquiries, examined the different existing modes in which locks may be picked, forced, or opened by false keys, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the PARAUPTIC LOCK cannot be opened by any of the methods now practiced, unless by a person in possession of the key by which it was locked, in the exact form of combination in which it was used for the purpose, or in the almost impossible case of the bits being adjusted to the skeleton key, by accident in that very form. As the chances of such accidental combination range, according to the number of movable bits, from several thousands, to several millions to one, the Committee do not conceive that so small a chance of success would ever lead to an attempt to profit by it.

In conclusion the Committee feel warranted in expressing the opinion, that unless methods hitherto unknown or imagined should be contrived

for the specific object, the Lock in question may be considered as affording entire and absolute security.

NEW YORK July 7th, 1846.

(Signed),

THOMAS W. HARVEY,

JAMES RENWICK,

*Professor of Natural Philosophy.*

I certify the above to be a true copy of the Report on file.

H. MIEGS, *Recording Secretary.*

Sept. 18th, 1846.

We do not deem it advisable to give the names of all the Banks and Institutions that have our Lock, *thereby directing the attention of burglars to those that have not availed themselves of it.* We shall, therefore, mention a few in different portions of the country, which are as follows:

#### NEW YORK CITY.

Merchants' Bank.  
Seventh Ward Bank.  
North River Bank.  
Bank of the State of New York.  
Chemical Bank.  
Merchants' Exchange Bank.  
Mechanics' Bank.  
Bank of America.

Phoenix Bank.  
Fulton Bank.  
Bank of Commerce.  
Leather Manufacturers' Bank.  
Greenwich Bank.  
Delaware and Hudson Canal Bank.  
Tradesmens' Bank.  
New York Bank for Savings.  
Seamen's Bank of Savings.  
Dry Dock Co. Bank.  
Manhattan Bank.

Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.  
William B. Astor.

Messrs. Smith & Darrow.  
" Prime, Ward, King & Co.  
" Thompson & Co.  
" Nevins, Townsend & Co.  
" Adams & Co., Wall Street Express.  
" Chambers & Heiser, Liberty st.  
" Hendricks & Brothers.

D. Haight.

Messrs. L. Fellows & Shell.  
" Howland & Saffin.

Thomas Bond.  
New York Life & Trust Co.  
Morris L. Samuels.  
Messrs. P. A. & J. Curtis.  
Eagle Insurance Co.  
City Bank of New York.  
A. Arnold & Co., Canal st.  
W. B. Moffat, Broadway.  
Lespenard Stewart.  
Butchers & Drovers Bank.  
Institution for Savings of Merchants Clerks.  
D. D. Badger & Co.  
W. C. Rhinelander.  
Walsh & Co., Greenwich st.  
Brown & Dwight, Courtlandt st.  
Brainerd & Co., Courtlandt st.  
Smith, Day & Wallace, Maiden Lane.  
Potter & Co., Broadway.  
Debosch & Co., Broadway.  
Wallace & Matley, John st.  
Butchers Melting Association.  
Drew, Robinson & Co., Wall st.  
Bowen & McNamee, Broadway.  
City Insurance Company.  
Merchants Exchange Bank, *new*.  
Broadway Bank.  
George G. Allen, Wall st.  
Clark, Dodge & Co., Wall st.  
E. K. Collins & Co., Steamers Atlantic and Pacific, &c.  
Bowery Bank.

#### NEW YORK STATE.

Herkimer County Bank.  
Bank of Orleans, Albion.  
Buffalo Bank.  
Bank of Albion.  
Commercial Bank, Rochester.  
Albany City Bank.  
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany.  
Bank of Poughkeepsie.  
Comptroller, Albany.  
Canal Bank Albany.  
West Chester County Bank, Peekskill.  
Farmers' Bank, Amsterdam.  
Central Bank, Cherry Valley.

Herkimer County Bank, Little Falls.  
Lowville Bank.  
Washington County Bank, near Saratoga.  
Ballston Bank, Ballston, near Saratoga.  
Pine Plains Bank, Pine Plains.  
Middletown Bank.  
Bank of Chester, Chester, New York.  
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown.  
Black River Bank, Watertown.  
Sackett's Harbor Bank.  
Bank of Geneva, Geneva.  
Seneca County Bank, Waterloo.  
Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie.



Bank of Kinderhook, Kinderhook.  
 Lewis County Bank, Martinsburg.  
 Delaware County Bank, Delhi.  
 Attica Bank, Buffalo.  
 Genesee Bank, Batavia.  
 City Bank, Rochester.  
 Savings Bank, Rochester.  
 Schenectady Bank, Schenectady.  
 Ogdensburg Bank, Ogdensburg.  
 Mohawk Bank, Schenectady.  
 Delaware and Hudson Canal Bank at  
 Rondit.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Bank, office  
 Honesdale.  
 Saratoga Springs Bank, Saratoga.  
 Messrs. Oliver Lee & Co., Buffalo.  
 " Seymour Lee & Co., Buffalo.  
 Farmers & Drovers Bank, Somers.  
 Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome.  
 Bank of Rome, Rome.  
 Bank of Vernon, Vernon.  
 Bank of Whitestown, Whitestown.  
 Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn.  
 Bank of Pawling, Quaker Hill.

## CONNECTICUT.

Phoenix Bank, Hartford.  
 Tolland County Bank, Tolland.  
 Bank of Norwalk, Fairfield County.  
 Danbury Bank, Danbury.  
 Stamford Bank, Stamford.  
 Stonington Bank, Stonington.

Mechanics Bank, New Haven.  
 New Haven Bank, New Haven.  
 New Haven Savings Bank, New Haven.  
 Manufacturers' Bank, Birmingham.  
 State Bank, Hartford.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington Bank, Washington.  
 Treasury of the U. S., Washington.

National Hotel, Washington.

## DELAWARE.

Smyrna Bank, Smyrna.  
 Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware,  
 Dover.

Branch Farmers Bank, Wilmington.  
 Union Bank, Wilmington.  
 Farmers' Bank, New Castle.

## GEORGIA.

Bank of the State of Georgia, Savannah.  
 Western Insurance Trust Co., of the City of  
 Columbus.  
 ———— Bank of Augusta.

Bank of Brunswick, Brunswick.  
 Bank of St. Mary's Agency, Savannah.  
 Mechanics' Bank, Augusta.

## INDIANA.

State Bank of Indiana, Indianapolis.  
 Fort Wayne Branch Bank, Fort Wayne.  
 Branch Bank, Madison.

Branch Bank, Laurenceburg.  
 South Bend Bank, South Bend.  
 State Bank Branch, Laurenceburg.

## ILLINOIS.

Smith & Co., Chicago.

Birch & Co., Chicago.

## NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City Ferry.  
 Belvedere Bank, Belvedere.  
 Sussex Bank, Newtown.

Cumberland County Bank, Bridgeton.  
 Salem Banking Company, Salem.

## MICHIGAN.

Michigan Insurance Co., Detroit.  
 Michigan State Bank, Detroit.

Michigan State Treasury, Detroit.  
 Peninsular Bank, Detroit.

## OHIO.

Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co., Cincinnati.  
 Bank of Xenia, Xenia.  
 State Treasurer, Columbus.  
 Franklin Bank, Columbus.  
 Savings' Institution, Columbus.  
 Clinton Bank, Columbus.  
 Ellis & Vallet, Brothers, Cincinnati.  
 Goodman & Co., Brokers, Cincinnati.  
 Williams & Wheeler, Cincinnati.

M. Gilmore, Broker, Cincinnati.  
 Kinney & Co. Zanesville.  
 ———— Wheeler, Zanesville.  
 ———— Smith, Newark.  
 T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.  
 Ohio State Branch Bank, Norwalk.  
 S. Torry, Sandusky.  
 Merchants' Bank, Cleveland.  
 Commercial Bank, Cleveland.



## PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.	Lancaster County Bank, Lancaster.
Philadelphia Savings' Fund, Philadelphia.	Farmers' Bank, Lancaster.
Southwark Bank, Philadelphia.	Columbian Banking Bridge Co., Columbia.
Easton Bank, Easton.	Bank of York, York.
Doylestown Bank, Doylestown.	Harrisburgh Bank, Harrisburgh.
Farmers' Bank, Reading.	Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburgh.
Gould & Sons, Pittsburg.	Bank of Chambersburgh, Chambersburgh.
Ludlow, Beebe & Co., Philadelphia.	Schuylkill County Bank, Schuylkill Haven.
Lancaster Bank, Lancaster.	

## RHODE ISLAND.

American Bank, Providence.	Franklin Bank, Chepachet.
Bank of North America, Providence.	Pawtuxet Bank, Pawtuxet.
Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich.	Lime Rock Bank, Smithfield.
National Bank, Providence.	Village Bank, Smithfield.
Globe Bank, Providence.	Centreville Bank, Warwick.
Smithfield Exchange Bank, Smithfield.	Hope Bank, Warren.
Greenville.	Warren Bank, Warren.
Mount Vernon Bank, Foster.	

## TENNESSEE.

Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville.	Union Branch Bank, Memphis.
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## KENTUCKY.

Massol & Co., Louisville.	Louisville Savings' Bank, Louisville.
Bank of Louisville, Louisville.	Louisville Gas & Water Co., Louisville.
Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.	

## LOUISIANA.

Merchants' Bank, New Orleans.	Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans.
G. E. H. Gray & Co., New Orleans.	Traders & Mechanics Bank, New Orleans.
State Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans.	City Bank, New Orleans.

## MAINE.

Canal Bank, Portland.	Mariners' Bank, Wiscasset.
Brunswick Bank, Brunswick.	Medomac Bank, Waldsboro'.
Kenders Keag Bank, Bangor.	South Berwick Bank, South Berwick.
Eastern Bank, Bangor.	Granite Bank, Augusta.
Lime Rock Bank, Thomaston.	Frontier Bank, Eastport.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Merchants' Bank, Boston.	Bristol County Bank, Taunton
Suffolk Bank, Boston.	Fair Haven Bank, Fair Haven.
Fall River Bank for Savings.	Wareham Bank, Wareham.
North Bank, Boston.	Barnstable Bank, Yarmouth.
Railroad Bank, Lowell.	Attleboro' Bank, Attleboro'.
Traders' Bank, Boston.	Naum Keag Bank, Salem.
New England Bank, Boston.	Andover Bank, Andover.
Washington Bank, Boston.	Ocean Bank, Newburyport
Warren Bank, Danvers.	Merchants' Bank, Newburyport
Gloucester Bank, Gloucester.	Worcester Bank, Worcester.
Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge.	Citizens' Bank, Worcester.
Dorchester and Milton Bank, Dorchester.	Bank of Brighton, Brighton.
Chicopee Bank, Springfield.	Blackstone Bank, Uxbridge.
Framingham Bank, Framingham.	Merrimac Bank, Haverhill.
Randolph Bank, Randolph.	Falmouth Bank, Falmouth.
Quincy Stone Bank.	Danvers Bank, Danvers.
Wrentham Bank.	Cabot Bank, Cabotsville.
Haverhill Bank, Haverhill.	Merchants' Bank, New Bedford.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rockingham Bank, Portsmouth.	Land and Water Power Company.
Manchester Bank, Manchester.	Strake Mills, Manchester.
Amoskeag Mills, Manchester.	Mechanics' Bank, Concord.
Manchester Mills, Manchester.	Belknap County Bank, Meredith Bridge.

## MISSOURI.

L. A. Benoist & Co., St. Louis.  
 Anderson & Co., St. Louis.  
 Page & Bacon, St. Louis.  
 Loker Renick & Co., St. Louis.

G. E. H. Gray & Co., St. Louis.  
 Presbery & Co., St. Louis.  
 Wheeler & Co., St. Louis.  
 E. W. Clark & Brothers, St. Louis.

## MARYLAND.

Cumberland Bank of Alleghany, Cumberl'd.  
 Mineral Bank, Cumberland.  
 Bank of Hagerstown, Hagerstown.  
 Marine Bank, Baltimore.

Farmers & Planters' Bank, Baltimore.  
 Baltimore Bank, Baltimore.  
 Commercial & Farmers' Bank, Baltimore.  
 Farmers & Merchants' Bank, Baltimore.

## VIRGINIA.

Branch Bank, Petersburg.  
 Farmers' Bank, Fredericksburg.  
 Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling.

Branch Farmers' Bank, Alexandria.  
 Branch Exchange Bank, Alexandria.  
 Branch Exchange Bank, Richmond.

## VERMONT.

Bank of Rutland, Rutland.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear.

## ALABAMA.

John L. Weeks & Co., Mobile.

## DARING BANK ROBBERIES.

With a view of keeping before the public eye some of the most daring and extensive Bank Robberies, we shall now publish some *few* that have been committed during the last few years; and as "a word to the wise is sufficient," comment is unnecessary.

The City Bank in New York was robbed by the famous Smith, an Englishman, opening four or five locks by false keys, of \$112,000.

The Philadelphia Bank, at Philadelphia, was robbed, by opening three or four locks, of \$64,000.

The Merchants' Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, was robbed, by Bell alias Laydly, an Englishman, and others, five locks and a secret spring being opened by false keys and picks, of \$189,000.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., was robbed, by false keys, of \$30,000.

The Oneida Bank at Utica, N. Y., was robbed, by Harvey and others, three locks and two padlocks being opened by false keys, &c., of \$180,000.

The Planters' Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah, was robbed, in April, 1841, by means of false keys, of \$37,000.

The Frederick County Bank, at Frederick, Maryland, was entered in May, 1841, by false keys, through seven locks and three secret springs, and robbed of \$185,000.

The State Bank of Illinois, at Jacksonville, Illinois, was robbed in July, 1841, by the teller, with the use of false keys, of \$80,000.

The Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Danville, was robbed, in August, 1841, by opening the locks with false keys, of over \$92,000.

It should be noted that these Banks had guards and watches, and perhaps armed; but how miserably impotent they appear.

We would here remark, that, by the use of our Lock, a vault cannot be entered by false keys, even by a teller. If the Cashier locks the vault, none can enter it without his permission; and if a Cashier gives bonds, he ought to be able to lock all others out. Cashiers, then, see to it, that you have one of our changeable Locks, for you have not only money, but your reputation at stake; for the public will assuredly (though most ungenerously) hold the Cashier responsible, until the rogue is detected.

Here we have a total amount of \$969,000, robbed from Banks, within a period of six years, through insecure locks; and were we to add into the calculation minor robberies, it would swell the amount to *more than one Million of Dollars*.


Bankers are not aware how readily the locks in general use can be picked and opened, nor the facilities that Burglars have to do it. We shall, therefore, for the amusement and instruction of the reader, give a view of a *Burglar's Laboratory and Workshop*, which is copied from the *Times*, a newspaper published in Boston, Mass.

### IMPLEMENTS OF ROGUERY FOUND.

"Implements of roguery found in the possession of JAMES WILLIAMSON, one of the burglars who broke into the store of Davis, Palmer & Co., on the night of the 23d March.

"At his rooms, in Belknap street, were found, immediately after his arrest,—

"16 files, of various sizes and shapes; 1 small square; 1 small bench vice; 1 pair steel calipers; 1 piece large iron hollow wire; 1 piece thick copper plate, for making heads to keys; 1 hand vice; 1 pair pliers; 1 large drill; 1 screw gimlet; 1 piece black wax; 1 piece bees-wax; 1 padlock; 3 skeleton keys, one of which unlocks the store door of Davis, Palmer & Co.; 1 bar soft solder; lots of screws, brads, and bits of round and flat iron.

[ Please read slowly.]

"In Brighton street, at his place of deposit, were found—

"1 bunch, containing 6 skeleton, 2 blank, and 11 padlock keys; 1 bunch containing 5 skeleton, 1 blank, and 6 common keys; 20 steel and brass skeleton door keys, of various sizes; 8 double headed skeleton door keys; 1 double headed skeleton door key, with ten false heads; 3 impression keys, with black wax on the heads; 2 double headed impression keys, with wax on all the heads; 14 unfinished parts of keys; 8 punches; 12 large steel drills; 5 small steel drills; 7 files, assorted, with handles; 5 files, assorted, without handles; 1 drill stock; 2 saws, with frames; 2 saws without frames; 1 bit stock, with screw gimlet; 7 iron and brass tubes, for spiking locks after robbery; 1 pair pliers; 1 pair small brass compasses; 1 lump of black wax; 1 lot borax, for soldering; 4 small brass rings; 1 cylindrical saw, of about 4 inches diameter, with heavy iron stock; 1 dark lantern; 1 lot black bags, to carry off plunder; lots of brads, nails, screws, and bits of iron."—*Boston Times*.

A precious lot—a fine apparatus, truly!



## TABLE,

*Showing the numerous changes of which the Parautoptic Lock is susceptible, and how the changes are effected:*

No. of bits in Key.		Changes.
one	- - - - - 1 × 1	= 1
two	- - - - - 2 × 1	= 2
three	- - - - - 3 × 2	= 6
four	- - - - - 4 × 6	= 24
five	- - - - - 5 × 24	= 120
six	- - - - - 6 × 120	= 720
seven	- - - - - 7 × 720	= 5,040
eight	- - - - - 8 × 5,040	= 40,320
nine	- - - - - 9 × 40,320	= 362,880
ten	- - - - - 10 × 362,880	= 3,628,800
eleven	- - - - - 11 × 3,628,800	= 39,916,800
twelve	- - - - - 12 × 39,916,800	= 479,001,600

It follows, therefore, that the maker himself, having the key in hand, the key being transposed after locking, would only have one chance in each of the above number of changes, of unlocking it; it being impossible to pick it. This invaluable Lock is, therefore, manifestly secure against the attempts of even the inventor.

The Bolt of each genuine Lock will bear the name of *R. Newell*, the Patentee, in order to prevent spurious imitations of their manufacture.

They are in all cases warranted—the Manufacturers obligating themselves to refund the money paid for them in case they are picked or with proper usage gets out of order.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PARAUTOPTIC BANK LOCK.

First.—Never push or pull the door with the key of the Lock, it being liable to infuse the key.

Second.—In order to effect a change in the Lock, it is only necessary to alter the form of the key, by interchanging the bits, (this must always be done with the Lock unlocked,) taking a memorandum of the position in which the bits are placed, so that they can be replaced, if they are taken out while the door is locked.

Third.—After changing the key at any time, lock out the bolt before closing the door, in order to see that it works with freedom.

Fourth.—In making up the key be sure to insert the longest bit in some part of the key as the Lock will not work without it.

Fifth.—Apply a little clean oil to the ends of the bits in the key about once a month, but never oil the Lock.

DAY & NEWELL,

589 Broadway, N. Y.















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